
The Netherlands

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1. Importance of training and exercises
Learning

*How can we learn or improve?*

**Forced to learn from something that went wrong**

*Evaluation by*
- *internal drive*
- *external drive (governmental authority)*

**Plan to learn (exercises and drills)**

*Based on scenario’s that one might expect*  
(in theory)  
*Based on incidents that actually happened*  
(elsewhere)
2. Theoretical background
Basic elements in disaster management

I. RISK CONTROL
   Proaction
   Prevention

II. INCIDENT CONTROL
   Preparation
   Repression

III. AFTER CARE
   After care
Pro-action
Taking away structural causes to prevent accidents.

Example
Developments concerning infrastructure/construction projects
Prevention

Precautionary measures to prevent accidents from happening and to restrict its consequences

*Example*

Advice given in advance to local authorities concerning the medical effort needed in case of a specific scenario
Preparation
All that should be prepared to suppress the consequences of accidents.

Example
Education, training, exercises/drills
Repression
The actual handling of Accidents and Disasters

Examples
Large Fires
Gas Explosions
Large scale traffic accidents (road, rail, water)
Accidents with hazardous materials
Power failures
Emergency landings at an Airport
After care
All that is needed to recover as soon as possible and to get back to the normal situation.

Example
Psychological care after evacuation
The circle of joint performance
Continuously improving & connecting disciplines and experts

Research and development

Conceptual research

Development of Plans & Procedures

Implementation

Education, drills and Exercises

EVALUATION:
Learning from exercise and accidents

Incident

1
2
3
4
5
6
Plan-Do-Check-Act
3. Elements of training and exercises
Steps to get prepared ‘from paper to practice’
Elements to practice

Aspects
- People in their network
- Processes
- Tasks

Levels
- Alerting & Alarming
- Management & Coordination
- Information/communication management
- Cooperation within relevant network

Timeline
Right actions at the right time
Phases in the development of exercises and drills

Descriptive Phase
- Formulation of vision (Roles, tasks responsibilities)
- Description of processes and plans
- Description of tasks (charts)

Developmental stages in exercises and drills
- Practical issues
- Getting familiar with own role and task
- Seeing the Dilemma’s (e.g., in relation to scenario’s and role of others)
- Frequency of exercises
  - ‘refreshing’
  - ‘initial learning’
4. Good practices

Importance of evaluation of accidents and the lessons identified and the implementation of lessons learned
Improving and renewing

Drive from inside as a result of
- Evaluation of incidents
- Outcome of exercises and drills

Drive from outside
- Changes in legislation (e.g. ordered by national authorities)
- Changes in policies or roles within or between network partners
Tasks as basis to act from

Elements in ‘task chart’
- Job description
- Role
- Tasks
- Responsibilities/mandate
- Purpose of task
- Position within crisis management
- Route of alerting
- Route of reporting
- Op/afschaling
- Aspects of information exchange
- Aspects of communication
- How to be reached
- Equipment
- Knowledge/expertise
Choice of scenario as the basis of exercises

Depends on
- The risk profile in the cross border region
- Focus of improvements
  - Specific process
  - Task or role
  - Group of experts
Choice of scenario depends on the specific risk profile in the (border) area
Excercise on decontamination